ABSTRACT

MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION RESULTING IN SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IS THE MOST PREVALENT CAUSE OF DEATH ALL OVER THE GLOBE,EVEN IN AGE GROUP LESS THAN 40 AND CONSTITUTES SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF AUTOPSIES BEING DONE BY FORENSIC DOCTORS.CARDIAC MARKER CK-MB HAS HIGH SENSISTIVITY AND SPECIFICITY IN DETECTING MYOCYTES DAMAGE AND BEING USED ROUTINELY BY CLINICIANS.IN FORENSIC MEDICINE THIS DIAGNOSTIC UTILITY OF THIS MARKER FOR POSTMORTEM DIAGNOSIS OF MI HAS NOT BEEN FULLY ESTABLISHED.THIS STUDY IS CARRIED OUT WITH AIM TO EVALUATE THE DIAGNOSTIC EFFICIENCY OF CK-MB IN PERICARDIAL FLUID AND IN SERUM AND TO COMPARE BOTH FOR AUTOPSY DIAGNOSIS OF MI.THIS STUDY INCLUDED 30 SUBJECTS WITH 20 SUBJECTS HAVING EVIDENCE OF CAD AND REMAINING 10 CASES AS UNNATURAL SUDDEN DEATH CASES.BIO CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CK-MB CARRIED OUT IN VENTRICULAR BLOOD AND IN PERICARDIAL FLUID. THE SENSISTIVITY AND SPECIFICITY WERE FOUND HIGHER IN PERICARDIAL FLUID THAN IN VENTRICULAR BLOOD IN DIAGNOSING MI AT AUTOPSY.